



## KONGO CANNIBALS.

DESCRIBED BY A MISSIONARY WHO KNOWS THEM WELL.

Their Appetite for Human Flesh Illustrated by Scenes That Father Allaire Has Witnessed—A Life That Is Constantly Lost With Danger.

Father Allaire, missionary apostle to the French Congo, was recently in France to order a small iron steamboat to be used in visiting the mission stations, and was persuaded while there to contribute to Le Correspondant an account of his work and its field. The courage of the French Congo is certainly known to white men, and, living habitually far beyond the borders of the new African civilizations, have peculiar opportunities of studying unmodified savage life. Father Allaire has been for ten years in the French Congo, and for the last six years at Lomanga.

His home station of Lomanga is surrounded by cannibal tribes, and nearly as he has time and again declined hospitable invitations to take part in a cannibal feast, but more than once he has discerned among his neighbors a hankering after his own flesh.

"You are wrong," said a cannibal when the father turned in disgust from an offer of human flesh. "You should taste it, and after that you'd never turn away; it is so good."

A cannibal, bearing aloft a bloody human head, said to the father:

"That is the head of one you knew well. We ate him three days ago. He was delicious. You should have come earlier so as to have a taste."

Cannibalism is a veritable passion with some of the father's black neighbors. Rescued slaves tell him, and he believes it, that there are in the interior chiefs who eat no flesh save that of girls and boys from 10 to 16 years of age. He made a journey up the Kongo to the hand of the fierce Bondjos, strangers to him, with the hope of buying children out of slavery and taking them back to the mission station. When he reached Ngombé, an agglomeration of six or seven large cannibal villages, he was constantly saluted with the words:

"Sall as children. We will buy, but not sell them."

The cannibals had evidently heard of his mission, and the journey was in vain. When he was about to return, a chief invited him to anchor opposite a village, saying:

"Show your goods there, and my people will fetch down the slave children to sell."

The father accepted the invitation, climbed with difficulty the steep embankment, more than 30 feet high, upon which stood the fortified village, and entered the place with an interpreter and a few followers. Sixty savages surrounded the priest, and he and the chief went through the famous form of blood brotherhood, each making a slight wound in his arm and permitting the outflowing streams of blood to mingle. The father then discovered that there were no women or children in sight, and that the points of spears were trembling behind the houses. The chief suddenly demanded gifts for himself and all his men.

There was silence in the village, while the blacks babbled ceaselessly in the sun, and the lances peeped out here and there from behind the huts. The father answered that he would be glad to pay handsomely for any slaves that should be brought to the boat. At this the chief seized his left hand and bade him begone. When the father was ready to make the steep descent of the bank, he saw a stealthy giant just ready to lance one of the men from the steamboat. His left hand still grasped by the chief, the father aimed his uncharged rifle at the negro below, and the latter, dropping his weapon, drew back.

The next instant the chief had pushed the father over the bank. He lay stunned for a second, but rose unhurt to find the savage hangers attacking his own men, and the latter casting themselves into the river for safety. Quickly loading his rifle, he turned upon the attacking party, but at sight of the loaded weapon the negroes fled. Once on the boat the father found that none of his men was wounded. One, the black interpreter, was missing, and he was soon discovered making ready to storm the village. He declared that with two rifles the missionary party could sack the place, and was disgusted when the father refused to undertake the task.

"It is curious," said the interpreter, "that when these people were making ready to eat you you are unwilling to be revenged on them."

He then explained that as the missionary party clambered up to the town the negroes were vowing to have the goods as presents or by force, and that when the cannibal chief took the priest's hand the savage and significantly to his men:

"It is well; he has no skin and his hand is fat."

Father Allaire says that slavery in his part of Africa is not a thing of constant blows. Its worst feature is the possibility of human sacrifice at the death of a slave owner. The slave at ordinary times may go and come as he will, subject only to the possibility of being recalled or of being called to be sacrificed in order that a dead master may have slave company in another world. Slavery is worse for children than for adults, and in parts of the French Congo children are used as money. A piranha is spoken of as worth so many slaves. Slave children pass through the hands of as many as 20 chiefs. A native law makes a thief caught in the act the slave of his captor, and it is not unusual for men to expose valuable things, and then lie in ambush to capture and thus on-lay any one that yields to the temptation to steal the article exposed. Young children are seized and captured when found alone, and African mothers, who are most tender of their little ones, guard them with great care.

## Biliousness

is caused by torpid liver, which prevents the normal process of food to ferment and purify in the stomach. Then follow distressing biliousness, headache, nervousness, and, if not relieved, blood fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills regulate the stomach, cleanse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Pills.

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## GUN STOCKS.

The Best Made of Long Seasoned Walnut and Fashioned by Hand.

Gun stocks of good workmanship are made of well seasoned walnut. "That piece of wood," said a gunsmith, holding up a heavy billet sawed into a rude semblance of a gun stock, "may have been 20 years seasoning. I've known the pile of wood it came from these 17 years. The piece, as you see it, is worth \$3. It is English walnut. The Brazilian walnut costs as much as \$15 for a single bigger."

Cheap gun stocks are made from American walnut, which costs but a trifle in the rough, but is too porous for use in the best guns. Gun stocks are now turned out by machinery, and thus made they are cheap. The best are still handmade, and it costs about \$10 to reduce the billet of seasoned walnut to the finished and ornate stock. Most stocks are now made with the pistol grip feature in addition to the shoulder piece. Doubtless the stock as a whole is a development from the pistol handle. The traditional ornamentation is a series of crossed lines. Skilled gunsmiths spend much time and care upon the fashioning of the stock. After it is finished to a smooth and uniform surface with laborious sandpapering, and finally shellacked and rubbed down and polished after the manner of treating the best cabinet made furniture. A gunsmith may spend two days or more in making a stock, and a handmade stock of Brazilian walnut may be worth \$25.

Fancy woods are not much used in gun stocks that are to be anything but show pieces. Muhogany is too brittle for the purpose, and rosewood is too heavy. The finishing has to be of a sort to resist water, and hence ordinary varnish is not used in polishing a well made gun stock. There are comparatively few gunsmiths in town that make a specialty of handmade stocks, and those are usually Germans. A gunsmith is occasionally asked to make an especially ornate stock with carvings, and possibly even inset pearl, ivory or gold. These stocks are costly, but for practical purposes they are less useful than the plain stock of English, German or Brazilian walnut.—New York Sun.

## THE GOOD TIME COMING.

With the New Woman on the Platform It Will Be Time to Look Out.

"Day tells me," said Aunt Dinah passing in the dining room door and resting her hands on her hips, "day tells me that de wimmin is ad a meetin going on whar dey jiss spechifys same as de men. Is dat so?"

Her mistress laid down the paper in which she was reading the reports of some of the brilliant papers delivered before the Association for the Advancement of Women, and tried to explain matters to her.

"Day des got up on de platform, did dey?" asked the old woman, "an speak right out in meetin?"

She was assured they did.

"An dey kin talk back?"

She was informed that was their privilege.

"Bless Gord I done live to see dis day!" she replied fervently. "I lay I'll des git Drer Jones at de meetin dis very night. De odder night I felt called on to 'zort sinners, an he say: 'Set down, Sis Dinah, de wimmin must keep silence in de chuch. Dey's de weaker vessel.' I was hot, an I spon: 'Ef dey wa'n't no wimmin in de chuch, Brer Jones, whar would de chuch be? Who pays de preacher? Whar you get dat fine coat on yo' back? Ain't it de Daughters of Zion does raise de money? Don't seem lak I bear nobody complainin' 'bout wimmin in de chuch when it comes to passin round de but.'"

"You say de time come when de wimmin gwine run de town? Dey'll clean up things then, sho'. I bou'd de mayor himself can't sweep like me, let lone deputy plectmen. Des give me a broom an I kin clean no' street in a hour dat de committee does in a year."

"An wimmin gwine to vote too? Good marster, how de word do change! Pus' de niggers an den de wimmin. Rec'on folks think some den wimmin whar's been goin to school an colleges is got most much sense as niggers now."

"What's dat you say? Wimmin gwine vote? Sho! What's de good of votin if dey ain't no two-bitsin it? Dis ole nigger's been plannin to lay off work an vote fer all it's worth."—New Orleans Picayune.

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—Emerson.

## Dr. Hand's Colic Cure.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 5, 1894.—The Hand Medicine Co., Philadelphia.—We have used the sample bottle of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure with entire success and find that it does all that is claimed for it. No praise can be too great for such a truly wonderful remedy, and we cheerfully recommend it to anyone having a baby with the colic. I remain sincerely yours, Ferdinand M. King, 86 Scott street." Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children sold by all druggists, 25c.

## THE CLEVER WOMAN.

Two Lines of Intelligence Run Only One That Really Pays.

"I wish I were clever!"

The woman was charmingly dimpled, wore a Felix gown, was the mistress of a luxurious establishment, and was dispensing tea to afternoon callers in cups of priceless faience.

"Women who write" had been the subject on the tapis, and the remark was a delicate compliment to the woman to whom she handed the tea. She was a successful writer—successful to the extent of making a good income as the fruit of unwaried industry. She had never known the delights of diamonds or her own carriage or a box at the opera. She sometimes spent a hard earned \$5 for a drive, but there was neither luxury in the carriage nor wealth in the steeds, and she was conscious all through the drive that when she went back to the office she would write something about the country in spring or the autumn of fall foliage and flowers with which the suburban resident could decorate his house and table.

If she took a \$2 seat in the opera house, she rarely lost herself completely in the music, as she would have liked to do, because skeletons of paragraphs on theater hats and theater manners, on lovers who make love in the stalls as well as on the stage, and a thousand other things for the next day's paper flitted through her mind. She never had a Felix gown; on the contrary, she walked ten blocks and climbed seven stories to find a dressmaker who would make, though at the same time later, her one gown for \$10. Her modest house was pretty, and she was even quite famous for her petticoat scrapers, at which one sometimes met eminent and always delightful people, but only herself and her one maid knew at what cost of perspiring hand and smudged fingers and aching back those dainty little dishes were evolved.

So there was almost reverence in her tones as she replied:

"My dear, you are the clever woman; you are far more clever than George Eliot. The really smart woman is not the one who makes her own daily bread, even though there be a Nestlé's pudding thrown in now and then. It is she who, without raising her hand, can cause all this luxury to be laid at her pretty satin shod feet. It is like eating a Delmonico dinner and lamenting that you are not the chef who cooked it. Not the woman who works, but she who gets all there is in life without working, is the really clever woman."

"May there not be two kinds of cleverness?" said the woman who came to make her adieu.—New York Herald.

## MEN WITH POOR MEMORIES.

Names of Friends and Even Servants Suddenly Forgotten.

An amusing instance of aphasia was that of an old country gentleman, who retained in his employ a large number of servants, most of whom he had known since childhood.

Wishing one day to suddenly summon his butler, he found that the man's name had for the moment, as he thought, escaped him. He determined to call his footman, but to his surprise he discovered that he could no more remember the man's name than the butler's.

He was all the more astonished when he found that he had entirely forgotten the names of every man and woman in his service.

He had also forgotten the names of his most intimate acquaintances, and so set about providing substitutes. Every man was known by his peculiarities; certain persons of rank in the neighborhood he called the "king" or the "queen" or the "grand vizier"; his butler and footman were respectively "old waiter" and "young waiter."

Another curious instance of aphasia was that of a famous Berlin physician. He was sitting in his study one morning, waiting a receipt for a bill, when suddenly, after having written two words, he lost all sense of their meaning.

He tried to write on, but found he could think of no word. He threw down his pen in despair, and attempted to speak, but was equally unsuccessful.

This was one of those cases, however, which soon pass off, and in a short time he was able to finish the receipt.—Odds and Ends.

## Japanese Singing.

Japanese music is crude. There are no written notes to go by in playing, nor has the singer any "Do, Re, Mi" to play by observation, imitation and practice. Instrumental and vocal music are always taught together, and by the same instructor, who is either a lady or a blind man, who has received a musical degree.

The singular method of practicing by a young lady intent upon cultivating her voice is thus described:

During the winter the girl in training clothes herself comfortably, takes a samisen—a hanjo with a square body, played with a plectrum of ivory—and ascends every odd night the scaffolding erected on the roof of the house for drying purposes.

There she sits for hours, sitting and banging away, until she can endure it no longer. Upon coming down she is so hoarse as to be unable to utter a word.

This training is persisted in until her natural voice has been acquired, which can be heard in a storm. The girl screams her worthless voice out and away.—Pearson's Weekly.

## A Household Hint.

Winks—I've got a new way of sifting coal at my house.

Blinks (with languid interest)—Have you?

Winks—Yes. I used to have the man pick out the good pieces of coal from the sifter and throw the rest away. Now I have him pick out the embers and burn the rest.

Blinks—Well, what difference does that make?

Winks (promptly)—Oh, about two tons a year.—Somerville Journal.

## Carried His Point.

At the Union depot in Paducah the other day a man walked into the baggage room carrying a huge three gallon bucket, loaded to the brim and securely fastened at the top.

"I want to get this checked to Cincinnati," he said to the baggage master.

"We can't check anything like that," he was informed.

He looked perplexed for a moment, and then walked rapidly out with the bucket. In a few moments he returned with a large yellow valise that bulged out suspiciously at the sides, showed its ticket, and asked to have the valise checked. The baggage master eyed it suspiciously, but had to check it. The fellow had put the bucket in the valise and thus carried his point.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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## IN THE WAY HE SHOULD GO.

After the first, the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the seventh, the eighth, the ninth, the tenth, the eleventh, the twelfth, the thirteenth, the fourteenth, the fifteenth, the sixteenth, the seventeenth, the eighteenth, the nineteenth, the twentieth, the twenty-first, the twenty-second, the twenty-third, the twenty-fourth, the twenty-fifth, the twenty-sixth, the twenty-seventh, the twenty-eighth, the twenty-ninth, the thirtieth, the thirty-first, the thirty-second, the thirty-third, the thirty-fourth, the thirty-fifth, the thirty-sixth, the thirty-seventh, the thirty-eighth, the thirty-ninth, the fortieth, the forty-first, the forty-second, the forty-third, the forty-fourth, the forty-fifth, the forty-sixth, the forty-seventh, the forty-eighth, the forty-ninth, the fiftieth, the fifty-first, the fifty-second, the fifty-third, the fifty-fourth, the fifty-fifth, the fifty-sixth, the fifty-seventh, the fifty-eighth, the fifty-ninth, the sixtieth, the sixty-first, the sixty-second, the sixty-third, the sixty-fourth, the sixty-fifth, the sixty-sixth, the sixty-seventh, the sixty-eighth, the sixty-ninth, the seventieth, the seventy-first, the seventy-second, the seventy-third, the seventy-fourth, the seventy-fifth, the seventy-sixth, the seventy-seventh, the seventy-eighth, the seventy-ninth, the eightieth, the eighty-first, the eighty-second, the eighty-third, the eighty-fourth, the eighty-fifth, the eighty-sixth, the eighty-seventh, the eighty-eighth, the eighty-ninth, the ninetieth, the ninety-first, the ninety-second, the ninety-third, the ninety-fourth, the ninety-fifth, the ninety-sixth, the ninety-seventh, the ninety-eighth, the ninety-ninth, the hundredth, the hundred-first, the hundred-second, the hundred-third, the hundred-fourth, the hundred-fifth, the hundred-sixth, the hundred-seventh, the hundred-eighth, the hundred-ninth, the hundred-tenth, the hundred-eleventh, the hundred-twelfth, the hundred-thirteenth, the hundred-fourteenth, 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## WITH PIKE AND PEAVEY.

Perils and Hardships of the Log Driver's Vocation.

## UNASSUMING HERO OF THE FOREST

Crashing down swollen streams on whirlpools, bounding timber, he takes his life in his hand when he breaks a log jam.

It is about this time of year the log driving season begins. Perhaps you have noticed it. That is not at all strange, for it is only in a few sections of the country where the log driver is in evidence. He does his work mainly in the solitude of the backwoods, far from towns and civilization. Perhaps it is just as well, for the log driver does not shine brightly in society.

But away up in the little streams that feed the Manistee in Michigan, the Penobscot and the Kennebec in Maine, the Sagadahoc in Canada and the big rivers of Minnesota and Wisconsin the log driver now holds the center of the stage.

When the first warm days of April have begun to honeycomb the ice, which has locked the streams for months, when the melting snows swell them into twice and three times their usual size, then it is that the lumber contractor makes ready for the spring drive. The logs which have been cut during the winter months and hauled to the bank of a convenient stream must be floated down toward the sawmills where the gang saws are waiting grimly for them. The high water cannot be depended upon to last for more than five or six weeks, and prompt work is necessary.

The first thing to be done is to get the logs which are piled up on the bank into the water. This is easily accomplished, for all that is necessary is to start them, and they roll with a great splash

and a wider one. They know what that means well enough.

The word is passed on until it reaches the captain of the drive. He at once gathers up a picked crew of his best men and starts off down stream as fast as possible, the men jumping from log to log and running over the moving surface as handily as newboys dodging cable cars in a crowded street.

A log jam is a sight worth seeing, but one which the river driver does not care to witness. It happens when two or more logs get tangled up with the shore and each other in such a way as to block the stream. Then there is trouble. Like so many sheep the logs come tumbling on, each one adding to the strength of the jam. Then the captain of the drive orders the barrier plow their way under as far as they can get, and in a short time the stream is completely filled up, making in a few moments a dam as effective as a dozen men could construct in a week.

When the captain of the drive and his crew arrive, they take a hasty view of the situation and at once get to work, for the logs are piling up higher and higher every moment. The practiced eye of the captain soon picks out the logs which have done all the mischief, although to the uninitiated there is nothing but a confused mass of timber. The key log is generally located in the center of the pile. To get that log out or to chop it to pieces is all that is required to break the jam.

Then comes the call for a volunteer. "This is a thrilling moment. A veritable hero is wanted. Perhaps you smile. You wouldn't if you had once witnessed such a scene and looked at the serious faces of the men who are seemingly careless of their lives. They know what is one risk that one man must take who goes out on the front of that jam and releases the mighty forces that are behind it."

There is a moment's hesitation, and then a broad shouldered logger steps forward with a look of grim determination on his face. He has coolly decided to risk his life. There is no inducement

## JACK'S TRUE YARNS.

THE OLD NORTH WOODS GUIDE TELLS TWO GOOD STORIES.

How He Captured a Bear With No Weapons but His Boot Toe—He Was Once Saved From Freezing by a Bottle of Kerosene and Some Matches.

Jack Orm's is a still alive to tell some of the most wonderful tales that are heard in the Adirondacks. Jack has been a guide for some 20 years, ever since he has been big enough to carry a pack basket. He is tall and loose jointed, and his muscles are as hard as black iron. His black grizzled beard covers nearly all of his broad face. A pair of small, blinking black eyes do most of his talking for him, but when he is properly aroused he can spin a tale at the camp fire that will startle the screech owl and frighten the waiting loons down on the lake shore.

"You've heard some of the fellers say, hasn't yer, how I kocked that old bear last fall?" asked Jack.

We assured him that we never had, and it was strictly true, because he had told us a dozen or more times himself. "Well, yer must know where Tully pond is," continued Jack. "Blessed if I don't kock a bear mighty queer there last fall. Jim Hodge gave me a lift on the job, I must say, but that ain't the point. Fact is, the great point was the toe end of these boots. I wuz comin down this way along their trail when I heard a rustling overhead in a tall pine. Golly, when I looked up, kinder quick, sideways, fer I feared somethin wuz goin ter drop, I see a mighty big bear comin along one of the limbs toward the trunk."

"He started ter come down the trunk back end first, winkin at me. My gun wuz over at camp. I didn't have a thing with me, and Jim wuz half a mile back on the trail. That bear I could see had a mighty fine hide that would bring me somethin like \$20, with the beauty. I didn't care ter have him run away, nor did I want ter shake hands with him and pass the time of day with him till Jim come along and put him asleep with a bullet. I didn't make up my mind none too soon. The bear warn't half way down the tree when I rushed at him, not knowin what I would do ter own that hide and capture the bounty. I looked around fer a club, but none come in sight, so when I got ter the foot of the tree there warn't nothin but one thing ter do. I just hauled off and kocked that bear."

"It wuz the first experiment in the kind I ever heard of, and by gosh it beat anything I ever see. The bear clawed hard into the bark and snapped at me. He was easin up a bit with his nails when I swung him another and another. I yelled six times, kickin between every yell. Then Jim answered, and I kept up yellin and kickin, first with one boot and then the other. The bear didn't drop an inch. Just as he eased up a little bit I swung again. Gosh! It seemed as if Jim wuz takin his time comin along that trail. Just as I swung the forty-ninth kick Jim come in sight. I dropped flat on my back. Jim popped one into the bear, and it flopped over on ter me. Jim wuz the most surprised man yer ever see. It wuz two hours before I could prove ter him that I wuz tellin the truth about that bear."

Then Jack piled another log on the fire and started in on a new tale.

"This spring I come near bein done fer," he said. "Kerosene keeps me in pickle long enough ter get near a fire, and then I wuz all right again."

We wanted to know if kerosene oil wasn't a new beverage for him.

"No, I didn't drink none," he continued. "I started ter cross Brandy brook on a log. I wanted ter cut off a three mile walk around by the trail. The water wuz high, and there wuz a strong current runnin out into the lake. This log wuz about a foot and a half through. I rolled it off with the stream. I tucked my breeches in my boots and shaddled the log. I hadn't kocked a dozen strokes before I got out inder the swift water, and then I could see I wuz in fer it. I kocked ter back up again ter the shore, but it wuz no use, so I let it go. It came on dark, and my feet began ter freeze. My old boots had been well greased, but the water dripped in at the tops and soaked my stockin's. I tried kickin harder ter keep my blood stirred up. I drifted over toward Bear mountain, and knew that if the wind kept up I would land somewhere before midnight. Just as I wuz gettin almighty froze I thought of a bottle of kerosene I had to oil my gun. Yer can bet I wuz wishin it wuz somethin more cheerin than kerosene oil. A little alkali and sugar at that time would er shipped down inder them boots from the inside and melted them frozen toes, but there warn't nothin but kerosene. I poured it half and half inder each boot, and I know it helped ter make me easy fer a time. But by and by it seemed ter me (as oil must be frozen too). It wuz lucky I had my old match-box along in my vest pocket, high and dry. Fer then the idea struck me that if I lit a match and wnt it down inder the oil it would warm things up some. There warn't much else ter doer think er about. I wuz makin fer Bear Mountain island slow, but steady. If I didn't get there till midnight, my feet would both be froze off, so I made up my mind ter try the matches. Lucky fer me my boots had wide tops so I could get the lit match right down ter the bottom where it 'nd do the most good. Well, su, the first match in the right boot did the trick fine. It took fire and thawed things out quicker as I thought. Matches tumbled all over, and when it all got scalded all comfortable I wriggled around and put out the fire. Then I tried it on the left foot, and it worked just as well. There wuz enough matches left to start a fire on the island when I drifted in there toward 12 o'clock."

—Brooklyn Eagle.

## DIFFERENT FORMS OF SWORDS.

The Rapier was in general use on the continent some years before it made its appearance in England, where it must be said, it was received with scorn and ridicule, as being much too effeminate a weapon for a man self respecting and of Man to truth with.

The cut-throats of France, Spain and Italy, however, were adepts in the intricate science of sword play, and used it with a fatal subtlety. The cut-throats, which we read about in Captain Marryat's stirring tales, and in the thrilling stories of the exploits of pirates on the Spanish Main, was short and rather broad and flat in the blade, which had an exceedingly sharp double edge. The scabbard and scabbard bear the evidence of their original origin in their curved blades, and suggest the ancestry of the scabbard. The scabbard is the most important cutting implement of modern times. It is distinguished from the sword proper by the single edged blade, which attains its greatest thickness at the back, and is grimly suggestive of the dire effects of a swinging cavalry charge. The scabbard—a notable sword of the Italian soldiery—carried a conspicuous guard, extending from the quillons to the pommel, formed of a lattice work of metal bands that resembled the plating of covers in a basket. This basket hilted sword, as it was called, was so closely allied to the claymore of the Scotch Highlanders that they have frequently been mistaken one for the other.

The glorious epoch of the sword, however, was reached in the sixteenth century. Great manual skill and a thorough training in the arts were united in a marvellous degree in the artisans of this period, and gave to the products of the industrial arts a permanent value and beauty. In the shops of the metal workers this proficiency reached a rare excellence. War was the main occupation of kings, and civil and military pageants were the favorite pastime of royalty. The armorer, consequently, was in constant demand, and was putting in their efforts to produce costly, brilliant arms and coats of mail.

On at artists devoted all the resources of their genius to the enrichment of the sword. No metal was too precious, no jewel too rare, no fancy too ingenious for its decoration. Hilt were incrustated with gems, set with metal filigree, carved, embossed, inlaid; scabbards of Spanish leather or Genoese velvet were wrought with gold and silver embroidery; blades of the finest steel were polished to a dazzling luster and engraved with inscriptions and arabesques. Every artifice that a fertile imagination could devise and cunning skill carry out was lavished upon the decoration of the beloved weapon.—Mary Stuart McKinney in St. Nicholas.

## A Typewritten Love Letter.

Fancy the courtesy of sending a typewritten love letter, a crime of which the nineteenth century lover is often guilty. One cannot picture even a new woman caring for such a letter; one cannot imagine even the most sentimental maiden reading and rereading such a missive, much less preserving it among her treasures. Its proper place is the wastebasket, to which, be sure, it is promptly consigned.

And fancy, too, the enormity of dictating a love letter—or, worse still, the stenographer's train of thought as she takes down the burning words—and later the ardor of the sighing swain as he glances over the blue lettered sheet before he affixes his signature.

And, then, what must be the feelings of the recipient of this soulful communication? The sweetheart that realizes that a typewriter—perhaps even finer than herself—has had the felicity of hearing the cooing epithets at first hand! Truly the typewritten love letter is the very apotheosis of the delectable romance. Women have ever been the accomplished letter writers of the world—with love and there, it may be, a Horace Walpole—so to them must we look for a revival of the dying art.

Though the old lengthy epistle will never again be popular, the short letter, like the short story, may be brought to perfection and can be made as distinctive a feature of this age as was the lengthy discourse in the less hurried days of the seventeenth century, when letter writing was regarded as an art, not as a burdensome necessity.—New York Advertiser.

## The Demand for Typewriters.

A typewriter—the machine, I mean—is sold in New York every five minutes. At the present writing there are 30,000 typewriters in New York, of all makes, and the number is constantly increasing. The amount of capital represented by these machines is \$2,700,000. The municipal departments of the city government of New York require 151 typewriters to properly transact their business. But the largest number of typewriters under one roof in the world is in a certain New York office, a building where there are 402 machines, which are required to do the work of the different tenants of the building. Hundreds of machines are sent abroad every year. One made for the czar of Russia has keys of white with gold type bars, and the frame is beautifully inlaid with pearls.—Rochester Post-Express.

## He Was Sold.

Lord Brassey, the governor general of Victoria, was recently dining in one of the Melbourne parks, and having lost his way he made inquiries of a stalwart Irish policeman. "The Melbourne police are free and easy in their manners, and the officer replied by laying his hand on the governor's shoulder and pointing to a distant gate. "Yes, old man," he said, "that's the way out, and he d—d sharp out of it or you'll be getting yourself into trouble."

## He Didn't Get It.

"I wouldn't mind helping you if I thought there was anything in you." "Jes' you gimme the dime, mister, and see how quick there'll be scummin' in me."—Indianapolis Journal.

**Our STAR Circus Is Coming!**



Continuous performance. Don't let the children miss it. Clowns, acrobats and performing animals. Naturally colored, on cardboard. Will stand alone, sent postpaid to an address on receipt of SIX CENTS in stamps. Amuses the children, and makes the mother acquainted with WILLIMANTIC STAR & THREAD.

Send for a set for each of the children. Address WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

**Piso's Cure**

For Consumption.

Of all the Cough medicines I have for sale, Piso's Cure for Consumption takes the best. When once sold, it makes a permanent customer.

L. F. MARTIN, Druggist, Eagletown, Indiana.

January 28th, 1896.

**Commercial Investment Bank.**

SAMUEL A. BAXTER & SONS.

Nos. 206 and 208 West High Street, Lima, Ohio.

Government, State, County, Municipal and School Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages, Commercial Paper, Bank and Industrial Stocks bought and sold. We buy only that which has merit, and sell only that which we can guarantee.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

**First National Bank.**

LIMA, OHIO.

CAPITAL.....\$100,000.00

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

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F. O. CUNNINGHAM, ASSISTANT CASHIER.

**EVERY WOMAN**

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

**Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills**

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address: PAUL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Melville Bros.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

I have money to loan on good city and farm property in sums to suit, at lowest rates and rates of interest. No delay. Give me a call before making arrangements elsewhere.

W. H. WALLACE, Room 6, Second Floor, Holmes Bldg. 1-27 1/2

Everything that you want in a Life Insurance Policy will be found with

**THE STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

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For information or an agency, apply to

**P. E. BUNNELL,** DISTRICT AGENT

FINDLAY, OHIO.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

I have Eastern money to loan at a very low rate of interest. Why pay 8 and 9 per cent when you can get it so cheap. Call on me before you borrow.

T. E. WILKINS, Rooms 9 and 10, Opera Block, Second Floor, Lima, Ohio.

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Diseases of Women and Children

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Residence 227 North Elizabeth Street

**Mrs. Dr. Kerr's** Celebrated Cough Syrup is sold by all druggists in Lima.



BREAKING A LOG JAM.

and crashing of ice into the stream. By the time this is done there comes a big rain or a thaw, and away the logs rush down stream with the mad waters.

Then comes the river driver

A picturesque figure he is in his long, stout boots, his heavy flannel shirt sleeves rolled up on his brawny arms and grasping his formidable peavey or his 10 foot pike pole. He brings to his work not only muscle and brawn, but the courage of a crusader, the skill of a tight rope walker and a perfect indifference to cold, hunger and hardships of every kind.

From the headwaters of the stream where the logs begin their journey down to some large body of water where they are collected into booms the log driver must follow them, guiding them along with skillful jabs from his pike, shoving them from sand bars where they have stranded and breaking them loose when they have become entangled in a jam.

Perhaps it is 100 miles from the banking ground where they start to the lake or river where wait the tugs and booms of the booming company which is to take charge of them for the remainder of their journey to the mill. The driver travels the whole of this distance in the very midst of the foaming waters with no more substantial craft under him than a green log. It may well be called a perilous business. A man unskilled in the knack of log driving would keep out of the icy water just about a minute. Nothing more unstable than a small floating log can be imagined. Every turn of the current gives it an additional rotary motion, and every time it is struck by another log the motion changes.

But the river driver is just as much at home and at ease in the midst of a moving mass of plunging, whirling logs as he would be on a city pavement. As the thick coils of his big boots are stuck dozens of sharp brads—calks, he calls them—which stick into the log and keep his feet from slipping. His long, slender pike pole is as a balancing pole in such places, but he would seem to acknowledge that it served him only as a purpose than to shove the logs about. I have seen two river drivers get on one small log and try to roll each other off, and that when the water was only just above freezing point.

Get there in little time for this sort of fun while the drive is on. The logs seem to be about as stubborn to drive as a drove of pigs. They are always getting hung up in snags, rocks and bars, and when one sticks a dozen more are sure to follow. The stragglers have to be shoved off and made to take their place in the procession that moves rapidly along with the current.

Sometimes the drivers notice that the current is becoming more and more rapid, and that the stream is begin-

ning to widen out. They know what that means well enough.

A rope is tied around the waist of the volunteer, and grabbing an ax or a peavey he climbs out on the face of the pile, which groans and creaks ominously as the logs thunder down on the barricade that stops their progress. Singling out the mischievous key log, he attacks it. First he tries to wrench it from its place with the peavey, a stout ash lever with an iron cant dog on the end.

But the peavey fails. Then he tries the ax. With quick, firm, but cautious strokes he cuts away the very foundation on which his feet rest. The crew on the shore watch the work narrowly.

"Look out! There she comes!"

The jam has broken! With a menacing roar the imprisoned waters break through the gap and hurl the great logs before them as if they were chips. Throwing away his ax, the daring logger makes a desperate dash for the shore. Now a mass of logs topple over, and it seems as if he must be buried beneath their weight. But, no; he dodges out from under them just in time.

New look! The jam has given way in front. His escape is cut off. No, there is still one chance. By a wonderful leap he alights on a big log that is plunging and diving in the foam. He rides it for a moment, and just as it is about to plunge again into the stream he jumps to another. A few more leaps and he is safe. A hearty shout goes up from the men who drag him ashore.

The jam is broken, and the man who did the work will figure as the hero for months after. Such are some of the perils of a log driver's life.

SEWELL FORD.

## Camel's Flesh For Paris.

The Algerian butchers, says La Patrie Republique of Paris, have made a contract with two Paris houses to supply a large quantity of camel's meat, which will be sold in the capital during the carnival time. According to the official report of the Algerian sanitary inspector, the meat resembles that of the ox, but is not so fine in its fiber. It is as tender and as nutritious as veal. The camel's humps are said to be an especially dainty morsel.

## Rings of Pearls.

Irish peasant rings, which made their first appearance in London quite recently, are gaining approval in many quarters. Not only rings, but dresses and men's suits can be made out of this pearl, which is nothing more or less than Irish bog moved with a little gum.



## THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

It is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

## IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

## WM. M. MELVILLE,

THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

50

## THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO.

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

## ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

Dr. F. G. Arter, of Chicago, is in the city.

R. H. McKinney went to Cincinnati last night.

H. Sommers, of Ottawa, was in Lima last evening.

G. D. Gamble, of Spencerville, is registered at the Lima House.

Mrs. True Killen, of Columbus Grove, was in the city yesterday.

Will Laagan returned yesterday from a visit in Dayton and Springfield.

James M. Vears and H. J. Sanders of Columbus Grove, attended the opera last night.

Henry Rydman, of north West street, is in Chicago receiving treatment in a hospital.

Mrs. E. B. Berbow and children, of Mt. Vernon, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Lazeler.

Mrs. J. W. Hopkins went to Lima this morning to visit friends.—*Kenton News-Republican*.

Mrs. Joseph Reed and sister, Miss Ellen Lovett, of north Jackson street, were in Sidney, yesterday, attending the funeral of Patrick Schollard.

## TALES OF THE TOWN.

Dr. E. G. Burton has removed into his new residence.

Policeman Wingate is laying off and special policeman Smith is patrolling his beat.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jones have removed into the Dr. Askam property on west Market street.

Special policeman Smith arrested a stranger who gave his name as Ira Steck, for drunkenness, this morning.

The dealers in bicycle clothing, both for ladies and men, will show their goods at the Cycle Show in Music Hall next week.

Dr. Huntley has let the contract for the erection of a handsome dwelling house on the lot just south of the McCormick property, on south Main street.

## OIL AND GAS.

A bulletin announcing a reduction of four cents per barrel in the price of Pennsylvania oil was received at the Buckeye Pipe Line offices about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The price of Lima oil still remains at 80 cents for the north and 70 cents for the south oil. The price of Indiana oil also remains at 70 cents per barrel.

## Just Think of It.

On Saturday we give the whole set of bread, cake and paring knives with 1 pound of tea or baking powder.

5c The UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

## Ladies' Suits.

Buy a Blazer or Reefer Suit, ready to wear on Easter Sunday.

5c The UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

Given Away. Easter Flowers at Dry Goods Store. 3c 5c 2c 1w

## MORE BURGLARIES.

Safe Blown at Beavordam

F. J. Banta's Residence Completely Ransacked Last Evening.

George Coe's Residence Visited Night Before Last and \$88 and a Gold Watch Taken—The Police are Accusing Nothing.

The impunity with which burglars have been robbing residences in this city during the past few days, and their immunity from arrest, seems to have made them bolder, and consequently more successful in their work. First the residence of Carson Dazell, on west Spring street, was burglarized while the house was filled with guests. Then Henry Herman's residence, at 228 west Market street, was visited and \$15 were stolen. The police "chased" one suspect, but he got away, and no arrests have been made for any of these daring crimes. Night before last the residence of George W. Coe, at North and West streets, was visited and a city certificate for \$75, \$13 in money and a valuable gold watch were taken from a room occupied at the time by Mr. and Mrs. Coe.

Last night the robbers, doubtless the same who perpetrated the robberies above mentioned, made another bold strike and were even more successful than before. They entered the large residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Banta, at 632 west Market street and leisurely went through every room in the house except possibly the kitchen, where apparently nothing had been disturbed.

Mr. and Mrs. Banta and their guest, Miss Gertrude Smith, of Des Moines, Ia., were at Fano's opera house witnessing the production of "Fleur de Lis" by Della Fox and her company and the residence was wholly at the disposal of the burglars. They gained an entrance through a window on the east side of the house by breaking up a plate glass. The robbers were evidently aware of the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Banta would not return until a late hour for their is every evidence that they were deliberate in their search for valuables.

THEY HELPED THEMSELVES to wine and cigars and ransacked almost every nook and corner in the house. The contents of the dressers, bureau, closets and commodes were strewn upon the floor. A box of sawdust in which Mrs. Banta kept jewelry, was emptied out on the top of a dresser and the jewelry taken. Even bed clothing and mattresses were removed from the beds. The silverware was piled onto the dining table and only articles of the greatest value were taken. The thieves overlooked \$50 which Mrs. Banta had secreted in her room and she also saved much of her most valuable jewelry by having worn it to the theatre. A gold watch and some smaller articles of jewelry belonging to Miss Smith were taken. The list of missing articles which Mr. Banta furnished the police was as follows: One diamond locket and chain, one pair diamond cuff buttons, one diamond ring, one ladies gold watch, a silver bon bon basket with monogram engraved, three gold rings, eleven solid silver spoons and three solid silver forks with "Banta" engraved, one gold chain, a number of stick pins, six after dinner spoons, three ladies pocket books, several dollars worth of Chinese money, pair dress pants, pair light pants, a dress vest, one pair of tan shoes and a pair of patent leather shoes.

The list will be printed on postal cards and the cards sent to all neighboring towns and cities, together with a notice of the offer of a liberal reward that will be paid for the recovery of the goods and the apprehension of the thieves. The police have been unable to find any clue upon which to work. A man who is supposed to have been on guard outside the house was seen but only a very meagre description of him could be furnished.

SAFE BLOWN.

Another burglary that has given the police something to do was the blowing open of a safe in the post office and store of the postmaster, O. C. Heller, at Beaver Dam, last night.

The police were telephoned an account of the successful job and were requested to look out for and arrest the burglars who are thought to have come here on an L. E. & W. freight train.

Post master Heller runs in connection with the post office, a general store. The burglars gained an entrance by forcing a door open and after gathering up what they wanted from the stock in the store they drilled a hole in the safe in the post office department and blew the door off with dynamite. There was very little money in the place and the greatest loss is a package containing \$100 worth of stamps, mostly two-cent. From the store a gold plated necklace, 6 razors, 12 pocket knives and 3 revolvers were taken. The thieves were evidently experts at safe-blowing. The job was neatly done, and was not discovered until Mr. Heller entered the place this morning, by which time the perpetrators had had ample time to make good their escape.

The burglary of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Coe, at North and West streets, which occurred some time during night before last, but was kept quiet yesterday for reasons of Mr. Coe's, was even more

boldly perpetrated than the burglary of the Banta residence. Last night, because the articles stolen were taken from the room which were occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Coe at the time. Mr. Coe says that he is a very light sleeper and thinks that the robbers must have

## USED CHLOROFORM.

because both he and Mrs. Coe slept much later than usual yesterday morning, and felt ill when they finally awoke.

The robbers are thought to have entered the yard at the Coe residence through a gate leading from the alley at the south. All outside doors were locked, but the key had been left in the door on the west side of the house, and it is supposed that a pair of nippers were used and the door unlocked. Nothing about the house was disturbed except in the room mentioned, where the robbers secured \$13 in cash, a city certificate for \$75 and a valuable open-faced gold watch and a watch fob that formerly belonged to Mr. Coe's father, J. M. Coe. Attorney John Rabey, who rooms at the house, returned from a reception about 1:30 o'clock that night and it is thought the robbers were frightened away by his entrance. Another gold watch and other valuables were lying within reach of the place from which the watch was taken, but were undisturbed.

## INTERESTING MEETINGS

Held by the Anglaise Baptist Sunday School Association.

Dr. H. A. Northrop, of Cincinnati, gave an Excellent Address—Eight Counties Represented by Delegates.

The Anglaise Baptist Sunday School Convention was well attended yesterday both in the afternoon and evening. The Anglaise district is composed of Allen, Anglaise, Mercer, Hardin, Van Wert, Hancock, Putnam and Paulding counties. Over 60 delegates are in attendance to discuss the Sunday school work with the object of gaining new ideas and of aiding themselves in their christian work.

The session yesterday afternoon was opened by a service of song and prayer, led by J. M. Criswell, of St. Marys, after which the subject of the afternoon was taken up in order.

"The Sunday School Teacher's Duty to Himself" was discussed by Mr. Criswell, of Ada, who impressed the need of information on the part of Sunday School teachers. To teach, it is necessary to know, and teachers build up the kingdom of God in proportion as they clearly express and teach the word. He assured the audience that he derived all his power as teacher from the study of the word and from prayer, and added that that was the only real preparation. Great emphasis was laid on the importance of the beginnings of Christian teaching.

And the general discussion revealed that the statements of the speaker had met with a response of approval in the hearts of all present. The address of Rev. W. H. Gallant forcibly presented the fact that, to do work for the Master, the teacher must secure the attention of his class by whatever means possible, then present the truth clearly in language within reach of the class and secure from his class a response to the truth-taught. The open discussion which followed revealed the fact that Sunday school teachers are, in general, ready to confess their imperfections along this line but are ever eager to improve by experience and study.

In conclusion, Charles Rhoads set forth the fact that to teach one must believe. The fact God has revealed a truth to his inspired word, should be sufficient evidence to the Christian teacher. Then one must know. There is no royal road to biblical knowledge. In

the natural methods of study, through the natural methods of study.

In the evening, reports of unions were given by delegates, after which Mr. C. O. Klumph gave a pleasing talk on "The P. Y. P. U. and Inter-denominational Fellowship." The principal feature of the evening service was the address by Rev. Steven A. Northrop, D. D., of Cincinnati. He is a learned and eloquent speaker, and for an hour held the audience in close attention. After his address the audience was dismissed, but many people lingered and became better acquainted.

At the morning session the principal topic was "The Teacher." Rev. A. W. Yale gave an interesting talk on the teacher as an instructor, and Mr. L. W. Smith discussed the teacher as "A Student and an Intellectual Engineer." Both subjects were ably handled and were beneficial to every teacher that was present. The convention assembled this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Treat's The lowest prices bring the people. Join the throng. Come in the morning if possible, but come any time. We will wait on you before long.

3-5c 2c 1w

Our Handsome Easter Panel Given free to every purchaser Saturday.

5c 2c The UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

For Sale Fast black hosiery. They are absolutely fast black and they sell fast at Treat's.

2c 5c 1w

Those Fire Proof Staw Pans, 1, 2, 3 and 4 quarts (4 in each set) given a Saturday with 1 pound of tea.

5c 2c The UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

## SIX PRISONERS

Received their Sentences from Judge Ritchie, this Morning.

Tremaine Still Ascribes His Innocence, and His Attorney Asked for a Suspension of Sentence—The Request Refused.

Judge Ritchie was engaged the early part of the morning in sentencing prisoners and six convicted criminals stood before the court and received his decree.

Among the first to be sentenced was John Gray, who was indicted for assault with intent to kill a saloon keeper at Spencerville by hitting him on the head with a chunk of coal and inflicting a frightful wound. The right occurred while Gray was in a state of intoxication. Gray is an old man—too old, the judge remarked, to be charged with this or any other crime. From inquiry he had learned that Gray, when sober, was a good, hard-working citizen; but liquor made him a citizen dangerous to society, and he suggested to Gray that as friends it was time he and whisky separated. He did not wish to place sentence, but he would subject him to a fine of \$25 and costs and six months in the Dayton work house. But upon payment of fine and costs he would not be confined, so long as he behaved as a worthy citizen should.

Eddie Young, who had been found guilty of petit larceny for stealing a watch from the Haego restaurant, next received sentence. The judge suggested to him that he had better return to the farm and make an honest living and thus keep out of such fast society as he had found in the city. The judge gave him \$15 and costs and ordered him committed to the Dayton work house until paid.

Frank Crawford who had pleaded guilty to petit larceny in stealing a oil well supplies valued at \$30, received a fine of \$50 and costs and 30 days in the Dayton work house. The judge rebuked him for his past character and associates but said if he would scour the fine and costs that the court would let the confinement await Crawford's pleasure, but should be at any time show crookedness there would be no formality of a trial, and that he would be immediately confined.

Frank Wilkins, the colored man who had been cutting with intent to kill, but found guilty of assault and battery, was given a fine of \$25 and costs and a six months' sentence to the Dayton work house. The judge said that Wilkins was lucky to have received such a verdict from the jury; that he had no doubt of his guilt and serious intent, for he had armed himself with a colored man's weapon and at the expense of his victim. The judge said the court would not insist upon him being sent

to the work house if he would behave himself, but if known to carry weapons of defense or disturb society he would be removed out of the city.

In the case of William Haddling, found guilty of grand larceny in stealing oil well supplies, the motion for a new trial had been withdrawn. The judge said he would be as lenient as possible; that he would rather let pass sentence at all, but as an officer feeling could not interfere with duty. He said the prisoner lacked energy and had been the dupe of a more cunning scoundrel. The court was inclined to be as lenient as possible and would sentence him to one year to the state's prison.

William Tremaine was the last to receive a sentence and when asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, said: "Your Honor, I am not guilty of the charge." In his remarks the judge said: "Twenty-four men have already passed upon your guilt; the former verdict was set aside on the grounds of errors of the court in the trial, but in the last trial the court had refrained from talking and that he had had a fair trial by the court and prosecutor. The jury could render no other decision for they could not but believe the many honest citizens that had testified against him. The prisoner had been in judicious in his remarks. This was the prisoner's first offense in a court of justice and the sentence would be only one year in the penitentiary."

J. J. Ferrell, the attorney for the defense, asked the court to suspend the sentence until the Circuit Court met here which would be within a few weeks. The judge remarked that personally he would not refuse, but officially he could not interfere. The case had already cost the county much money and that in the last case there had been no errors in the proceedings, so he refused.

The judge stated that the Dayton work house would not be ready to receive prisoners for a few days on account of the small price cases and that the prisoners would be held here until the work was pronounced safe to receive prisoners.

## Kid Gloves.

Half a thousand pairs of kid gloves are here. Every glove without a break or blemish and all the latest shades are represented. How many are going to carry away these good gloves and pay only \$1.00 a pair?

Respy's, REYNOLDS H. THEATRE, No. 209 N. Main St.

The newest and most stylish line of Neckwear for Easter. HUME, the Hatter

6c 3c

Buy Kiechiefs at Treat's. They are the best. 3c 2c 1w

## SPECIAL EASTER SALE!

## PERFUMES.

All the popular odors: neat bottles with glass stoppers; slightly goods, usually sold at 25c.

FOR THIS SALE 16c.

## FANCY RIBBONS.

Fashion's latest fad. A choice collection of them are here in the

## AND ALSO

A special lot of wide fancy Ribbons in Persians, Dresses and Stripes; a large range of colorings. As a leader they go at

25c THE YARD.

## KID GLOVES!

## KID GLOVES!

The Right Styles! The Right Colorings! The Right Prices!

Our dollar Glove is equal to any \$1.25 Glove you buy outside of our house; and in the highest grades of Gloves we also give you every advantage possible in Glove buying. IT'S TO YOUR INTEREST TO BUY YOUR EASTER GLOVES HERE.

Feldmann & Co. 218 N. MAIN ST.

Choice Novelties in Children's Reelers for Easter, and our Infants' Wear Department is complete, everything the baby wants is here.

## VOL. XII,

## STRUNG UP B

Story of a Man V Cuba Three

## HAS SEEN THE

Prisoner Led Up In Roomed With 10 To Attract the Eyes to 7

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